the yellow markings, the bands on the forewings are somewhat lighter in color than in the red ones.

Among the total lot of sixty specimens three have either the fore or hind wings shading into the gray, some showing a tendency to albinism, two with the hind wings red and one with yellow.

The larvæ were fed with lettuce from the earliest stage, later I fed most of them with dandelion, a few were fed with lettuce until transformation; both lots, however, resulted in yellow as well as red forms.

The breeding was carried on indoors in a temperature of the ordinary living room and in almost total darkness; no experiment with the chrysalids was attempted. The imagos emerged in the latter part of July and the early part of August. An attempt at further propagation was not successful, the same being the case in 1905, when I sacrificed several specimens for same purpose.

Oviposition of Chrysopa Species.—On August 8, 1903, at Cumberland, Md., a female *Chrysopa* was observed to alight on a grass stem in a large meadow, and after a few minutes fly from there to a clover leaf. From its peculiar actions, oviposition was suspected; the insect was careful in choosing a position, and the tip of the abdomen was moved up and down. After tentative examination of the under surface of the leaf with jaws and tip of abdomen, it came to the upper surface and finally took position on the discal portion of the leaf near the midrib; the body was in its normal position. The abdomen then began to move up and down, and the penultimate segments became swollen, giving a knotted appearance to the whole. After a few seconds, the tip of the abdomen was placed flat against the leaf and this was daubed several times with a viscous secretion forming a mat, the base and support of the egg-petiole. Resting on this mat of secreted matter, the tip of the abdomen was then slowly raised, while at the same time the secretion continued and quickly hardened on exposure to the air, becoming visible to the eye. In this way the petiole was formed. Continuing the slow, regular, upward movement of the abdomen, there suddenly came into view a large whitish object, which proved to be the egg. After this was out of the insect, the upward movement of the abdomen stopped, and the egg was held in position until the secretion had hardened. The egg was deposited after the stem or petiole had reached a height of a quarter of an inch.—A. A. Girault.